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Anti-Pak, Democratic Nat'l Com. Formed; Handbills Distributed in Seoul

Calls for Toppling Dictatorship

Copies of anti-Pak handbills were distributed in large amounts in Seoul on the evening of Jan. 18. This was widely reported here by the press, quoting reports from their correspondents in the south Korean metropolis.

Reportedly, the handbill was issued by the "south Korean national committee for the struggle for democracy." It is said that an unidentified person telephoned foreign press bureaus in Seoul on the morning of Jan. 19, informing them of the formation of an organization of dissidents and the distribution of handbills.

According to the telephone call, 10,000 copies were distributed in Seoul alone. The chairman of the committee named Han Min Song has so far never been known in the resistance movement.

Calling upon all the Koreans at home and abroad to rally under the committee and rise up in a struggle to overthrow Pak Jung Hi's one-man dictatorship, the dissident group declared in the handbill that they were launching the anti-Pak resistance to put an end to Pak's tyranny. The committee also pledged itself to fight it out for democracy, by uniting people in all walks of life.

The handbill reportedly contains a five-point platform, a three-point resolution and a four-point appeal. The platform demands: restoration of democracy; improvement of people's living through economic reforms; prevention of the participation of the military in politics; and a change in mendicant diplomacy.

According to a well-informed source, similar handbills were also distributed on the campuses in the beginning of last year. Furthermore, different anti-Pak leaflets were thrown on Jan. 14 into houses in Seoul. As well, a number of copies of the March 1 democratic national salvation manifesto have been distributed among students and citizens.

Thus, in south Korea even under tight control, a stubborn resistance continues unyieldingly. Immediately after the handbill distribution, Seoul was strictly cordoned off by police. Bayonet-carrying policemen were hurrying in every direction in the city to find and arrest the distributors.

Meanwhile, despite the "presidential emergency decree No. 9" which bans every anti-Pak move, dissident Christians held a meeting in Seoul and Kwangju, South Cholla Province, respectively, denouncing the repressive rule of the dictator Pak Jung Hi and the KCIA's payoffs to Capitol Hill.

On Jan, 12, 250 Christian youth met from Jan. 11 through 13 at the Yangrim Church in Kwangju where a religious lecture for youth was arranged by the South Cholla Province presbyterian youth federation.

A resolution adopted on Jan. 12 at the lecture meeting accused the Pak regime of giving bribes to American officials and Congressmen. Branding the "yushin institution" framed up by the fascist junta as a grave violation of the fundamental human rights and the right to life, it demanded immediate repeal of the repressive laws, restoration of democracy and unconditional release of political prisoners.

At the news of the meeting, the "KCIA" on Jan. 13 hurriedly arrested three leading members and interrogated them.

On Jan. 17 families of those detained in connection with the March 1 manifesto got together at the Christian Hall in Seoul, to pray for the "prisoners of conscience." In a statement they demanded the release of political prisoners and a thorough investigation into the influence-peddling scandal in Washington.

From the end of last year, defying the draconic suppression by the Pak regime, an opposition party, students and people of other strata of life are increasingly joining in the anti-Pak movement. In parallel with the domestic movement, overseas Koreans are widely moving to form a joint front against the dictatorial "regime."

Today, the Pak regime is completely isolated as a result of the growing resistance movement at home and the bombshell disclosure of payoff scandals in the U.S. and Japan. As spring approaches, the anti-Pak drive will be further intensified.

Students of Yonse University in Seoul burn the effigy of the "education minister," condemning the "government's" repression of students (April 1975)

Mrs. Kim Dae Jung(left) and other families of eighteen south Korean dissident leaders detained in connection with the March 1 manifesto protest the fascist trial on them outside a courthouse in Seoul. (May, 1976)

Reunification World Conf. Slated in Brussels

A world conference on the reunification of Korea is scheduled to be held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, from Feb. 21 to 23.

Sponsors of this conference are 40 high-ranking leaders of political parties and public organization, from various European and third world countries and international democratic organs, including Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Santiago Carillo, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain; and Alain Vivien, member of the Socialist Party of France.

The conference is going to be held on the initiative of the participants in an international press conference on the Korean question in Brussels, last June.

This is the first time that such a wide-scale conference on the Korean question is going to be held at a time when peoples of the world are evincing strong solidarity with the Korean people for the cause of independent national reunification of Korea.

Meanwhile, the broad forces of Europe plan to hold a conference to strengthen their solidarity with the Korean people struggling for reunification, in order to arouse public opinion on European scale and strengthen their solidarity movement for a peaceful and fair solution of the Korean question.

The Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and other public organizations are expected to send their representatives to it.

Fraser Urges American Disengagement from S. Korea

GIs stationed in south Korea should be transferred to Japan or Guam Island after their pullout, Rep. Donald Fraser, chairman of the U.S. House International Relations Subcommittee, said on Jan. 17, in an interview with a special Washington correspondent of Jiji Press.

In the interview he expressed his views on U.S forces withdrawal from south Korea.

"I support Mr. Carter's statement that he would carry out his pledge of the phased withdrawal of the ground forces from south Korea," he said and continued: "But so far as the Pak regime continues its policy of suppressing human rights, the U.S. should withdraw the air force as well as the ground troops."

He expressed his personal views on the transfer of GIs to Japan or Guam Island after the phasing-out of their withdrawal.

Fraser has a strong influence on the U.S. foreign policy as a member of the House International Relations Committee. So this statement means a development of discussions on the pullout in the U.S. Congress.

GIs Basic Obstacle to Reunification

Chongryun Chairman Meets Asahi Shimbun

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on Jan. 15, replied to questions in an interview with the head of the city news section of the Japanese daily paper Asahi Shimbun's Osaka office.

In the interview he expressed his views on the highly topical problems of U.S. forces' withdrawal from south Korea, the present economic situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the D.P.R.K.-Japan relations.

"We pay attention to how U.S. President Jimmy Carter will keep his promise made in his election campaign on the phasing out of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea," he said and continued: "At the same time, we regret that some officials of the Japanese government are opposed to Carter's proposal."

Han Duk Su stressed that the U.S. military occupation of south Korea is the basic obstacle in the way of independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and urged the U.S. to leave from south Korea in line with the resolution on the Korean question adopted by the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

He said that the peace agreement proposed by President Kim Il Sung to Washington is a just proposal reflecting the will of the entire Korean nation at home and abroad. In contrast, a non-aggression pact called for by Pak Jung Hi is designed to freeze the division, he added.

Under pressure of recent developments in the U.S. Congress and public demand in the U.S. for troop withdrawal from south Korea, the new Carter administration has been compelled to make the pledge.

Meanwhile, he expressed his regrets over the Japanese government's opposition to the proposed withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, and continued: "We also have deep concern about the new Fukuda cabinet's policy on Korea. But we don't ask the new Japanese cabinet to help our struggle to accelerate the reunification of Korea but want it not to place any obstacle in our struggle."

The Japanese government continuously follows a hostile policy toward the D.P.R.K. and is doing everything to prevent the reunification of Korea in order to give political and economic aid to the corrupt regime.

Touching on the present economic situation in the D.P.R.K, he said:

Recently, some reports say that the D.P.R.K. is suffering from a serious economic crisis, especially in agriculture. Contrary to such reports, the D.P.R.K. which last year achieved a signal victory in agriculture, producing more than 8 million tons of grain and attaining completely self-sufficiency in the supply of grains will have surpluses to export to foreign countries.

This year, he said, Chongryun will strive hard to strengthen unity and solidarity with progressive people in the world to help create conditions such as will compel the U.S. government to comply with Pyongyang's proposal for a peace agreement.

Tass Commentator's Article

The Soviet official news agency Tass January 14 published a commentator's article headlined "Fascist Elements in Seoul and Their Supporters."

The commentator pointed to the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are harshly suppressing those who express even the slightest discontent with the dictatorial "regime" or demand elementary freedom and respect for human rights and that the south Korean prisons are filled with political prisoners.

The commentator stressed:

In fact, the dictator of south Korea is maintained by the U.S. military aid and patronage. A large amount of dollars collected from U.S. taxpayers was spent for the U.S. puppets to keep their "regime" in south Korea after the war. At the very threshold of the New Year, the United States offered a great amount of dollars to south Korea to supplement the already given money. The U.S. troops' presence in south Korea essentially covers up the criminal acts of the south Korean oppressor. This is a basic obstacle to the realization of Korea's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis and the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The world public regard the United States as an actual accomplice in political crackdown in south Korea today, stressed the commentator.

Komeito Castigates Japan's Korean Policy

The January 8 issue of "Komei Shimbun," the organ of the No. 2 Japanese opposition Komeito (Clean-government Party), middle of the road, carried an article denouncing the insidious Far East strategy of the U.S. and the wrong Korean policy of the Japanese Government following it and the latter's opposition to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The paper said:

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea should be welcomed in light of the demand of the world public that "all the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea."

It must not go unnoticed that spurs are to be put to the reinforcement of the Japanese military power to offset the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

Therefore, it is now more urgent than any time before for the Japanese Government to renounce its U.S.-toeing diplomacy and actively launch into diplomacy for the establishment of a durable peace in Asia.

The persistent demand for the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea by the Japanese government authorities cannot be construed otherwise than aimed at fixing the split of Korea and hampering its peaceful reunification, the newspaper noted. This, it emphasized, goes against detente in Asia.

The newspaper recalled that the successive conservative regimes of the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan had fostered the division of Korea and antagonism there, consistently following the U.S. Asian strategy and pursued an extremely discriminating and hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, giving excessive "aid" to the south Korean puppet clique, and thus obstructed the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japanese Government must not thoughtlessly oppose the pullback of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the newspaper stressed.

It held that Japan should categorically refrain from stepping up Japan-U.S. integration, taking advantage of the request from the United States for the reinforcement of military strength, and that the Japanese Government should assume an active part for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"KCIA" Bribed Japanese Tories

—Former U.S. Official Reveals—

Huge sums of money had been channeled to a number of Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Dietmen through the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," Donald I. Ranard, former director for the south Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department, said on Jan. 19. The shocking news was simultaneously front-paged by major dailies here on Jan. 20.

Ranard, who served as director of the south Korean affairs between 1970 and 1974, made the allegation during a telephone interview with a Kyodo News Service correspondent in Washington.

The former State official said that in those years he frequently received reports from American intelligence agents in Tokyo and Seoul that "election funds" had been paid secretly to some ruling party Dietmen by the south Korean "government." They were regarded as members of the "Korean lobby" friendly to the repressive regime of Pak Jung Hi, he said.

In an earlier telephone interview with the same correspondent, Ranard also disclosed that the American CIA had held the "KCIA" responsible for the 1973 kidnapping of the former south Korean opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul.

According to the American Korea watcher, the Japanese, U.S. and south Korean governments consulted each other over the abduction case and, as a result both the Japanese and U.S. governments confirmed that the "KCIA" masterminded the kidnapping.

Later, the Japanese government headed by former Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei reached a "political settlement" with the south Korean "regime" on the abduction case but the abductors have never been identified. In this course a huge amount of political donations was offered by the Seoul "regime" to the Tanaka government, Ranard pointed out.

He made a similar allegation in a telephone conversation on Jan. 14 with Japan Communist Party Dietman Hashimoto Atsushi, who visited the United States to investigate the "KCIA's" influence-buying activities and the Lockheed scandal.

In a press interview held in Washington on Jan. 18, the Japanese Dietman said on the basis of information obtained from Ranard, the Japanese police as well as American intelligence agencies knew the "KCIA" was the mastermind of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping. The Assistant Under-Secretary of State Sneider, concurrently ambassador to Seoul, and then Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan Hogen consulted each other on the abduction case. This is quite contrary to the Japanese government's explanation that it is not certain whether the "KCIA" is guilty or not.

Hoshimoto added former Prime Minister Tanaka is said to have obtained 300 million yen from the Seoul "regime" in return for the "political settlement."

The U.S. Congress and the Justice Department are now investigating the alleged lobbying by the "KCIA" of American politicians. A number of Congressmen are suspected of having received slush funds from a south Korean businessman in Washington.

Ranard's disclosure of the "KCIA's" influence-peddling in Japan may have a grave impact on Japan's political scene on the heels of the Lockheed payoff scandal.

It is widely rumoured here that some pro-Seoul Dietmen have been offered campaign funds by the Pak "regime" to secure Japanese support. Recently the public demand for a full investigation into the "KCIA" activities here is growing among the Japanese people.

The arrest of former Prime Minister Tanaka resulted from the disclosure of the Lockheed scandal, thereby shaking the long-standing conservative monopoly of power to the foundation. But the Seoul-Tokyo connection which still remains covert, once brought to broad daylight, is believed to develop into a serious scandal likely to endanger the existing ruling mechanism of Japan, involving the present pro-Seoul government.

Meanwhile, the disclosure of the "KCIA's" influence-buying in Capitol Hill triggered an unprecedentedly strained situation in Seoul-Washington relations, with the result that the Pak "regime" is now plunged into a bottomless crisis. It was followed by a strong public demand for the truth about the bribery scandal. Last December, students of Seoul and Koryo universities held a campus rally respectively and demanded a thorough investigation into the payoff scandal. The opposition Democratic Unification Party in a statement put forth a similar demand. The disclosure of the Seoul-Tokyo connection would deal a fatal blow to the dictatorial "regime" of Pak Jung Hi.

Koreagate Scandal

EDITORIAL

Major political scandals are developing in the U.S. and Japan from investigations into the "KCIA" lobbyist operations. The south Korean tyrant Pak Jung Hi personally directed the operations to bribe those in power to secure continuing support to his "regime."

In the U.S. the self-styled businessman Pak Tong Son played the role of a principal operative in what is now called Koreagate. In Japan the case is certain to eclipse the Lockheed scandal which led to the arrest of an ex-premier.

The scandals graphically show that the Pak Jung Hi regime leaves no stone unturned to remain in power. Despite the fact that they were informed of the influence-peddling activities, the governments of the two countries totally condoned them, and passively tried to cover up them, stressing "national interests," even when revelations were made.

In the first place, a full-scale exposure would create a far-reaching confusion in the two countries because the then top officials are involved directly in the scandals. Secondly, more important, the criminal relations between Seoul and Tokyo and those between Seoul and Washington would be brought to light for all to see.

The south Korean "regime" is financed with yen and dollars. As a matter of common knowledge, the American support is designed to use south Korea as a base for Asian aggression and the Japanese intend to control the south Korean economy by serving the Asian policy of the Americans.

They have been overlooking the fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi junta and are scheming to create "two Koreas" in total disregard for the national aspirations of the Korean people for reunification.

Suffice to say that the Pak Jung Hi junta is hell-bent on keeping the reported scandals concealed to the south Korean people.

On December 8 last, students of Seoul University held a rally in face of the barbarous crackdown by the puppet regime and demanded full clarification of the payoffs in a statement issued. The opposition Democratic Unification Party denounced the attitude of the puppet "government" at the "national assembly" on December 16 last.

On December 13 Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, expressed scathing criticism of the filthy conduct of the puppet regime in the U.S. when he appeared at the court for the trial of the March 1 manifesto case.

In a bid to appease the public complaint, the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime on December 4 last made a partial reshuffle of the cabinet, dismissing the KCIA chief. The public demand became so strong for the disclosure of the scandals that the puppet regime had to reveal a bit of the disreputable incidents.

It is an open secret, however, that the U.S. and Japanese authorities are maneuvering to restrain further probes into the payoffs and divert public attention.

Self-evident is the objective of a recent meeting held between puppet "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin and U.S. ambassador Sneider. So is the aim of the sudden release of three Japanese men at the close of last year by the south Korean puppets who were detained as spies. It is natural that Seoul welcomed the advent of the friendly Fukuda Government in Japan.

A serious setback was sustained by the Liberal Democratic Party in the Japanese general election held toward the end of last year. It was a reflection of the public dissatisfaction with the Tokyo-Seoul connection.

In this context Carter promised to revive moral considerations in foreign policy conduct and the Japanese ruling party had to pledge thorough probes into the scandal.

In September last U.S. Senator McGovern called for a new Korea policy, taking issue with the American support to the dictatorial regime in Seoul. A CIA official Gregg suggested that Pak Jung Hi should resign or face coup. Senator Mansfield demanded first-hand testimony from Pak Jung Hi in connection with Seoul's illegal payoffs to U.S. Congressmen.

If the scandal probes were left incomplete, Carter's promise to revive moral factor in foreign policy would prove hollow after all and the LDP's slogan for purification of politics go nowhere.

According to reports from Washington, several House committees are going to conduct hearings on the payoffs soon.

The U.S. and Japanese governments are duty-bound to investigate the scandals with thoroughness, take punitive action against the "KCIA's" illegal activities in the two countries and cease supporting the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The U.S. Government should review its policy toward Asia and in particular to Korea, withdraw its ground troops from south Korea as planned to prepare the total withdrawal of the U.S. forces. The Korean question should be left to the Koreans themselves.

The Japanese Government should terminate its dirty relations with the Pak Jung Hi junta, abstain from obstructing the withdrawal of U.S. troops and discontinue "two Koreas" policy.

Steel Output Reaches 4 Million Tons

—Per Capita Output 250kg—

The steel height of the Six-Year Plan was successfully scaled last year in the northern half of Korea as a result of the possession of the production capacity of 4 million tons of steel.

As of the end of August 1975, all the other Six-Year Plan assignments were carried out.

In 1970 the northern half turned out 2,200,000 tons of steel, or a per capita steel output of 158kg. Last year its steel output leapfrogged to a 4 million ton capacity.

The per capita steel output of the DPRK went up to 250 kg last year.

Iron-and-steel-making industry made a rapid progress during the Six-Year Plan period. That period saw the construction of: a large furnace, a continuous sintering oven, Nos. 3 and 4 coking batteries and a large rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the second steel shop of the Kangson Steel Complex, the April 13 Iron Works, a reduced bull ore shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the third steel shop of the Songjin Steel Works.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron and steel works introduced an industrial T.V. system for remote control—at sorting yards, blast furnaces, open hearths, electric furnaces, Juppe rotary furnaces and reduced bull ore furnaces. All the production processes were automated.

Now the iron-and-steel-making industry has developed into a modern industry, using the domestic iron ores and run by Korean engineers.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country's ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has become a powerful branch, and it can now satisfy all our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy."

Korea's iron-and-steel-making industry before the liberation had an extremely lopsided structure, producing chiefly half-finished goods.

If we take the then output of pig iron as 100, figures for steel and rolled steel were 31 and 22 respectively.

In the postwar (the Korean war) years the state directed much effort to iron industry under the slogan "Iron and machines are the king of industry." Especially, the state's appeal to bring into full play its own technical forces and latent reserves played a big part in developing the metallurgical industry.

President Kim Il Sung convened the historic December, 1956 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at which he advanced the slogan "Maximum increased production and economization," with the Chollima Movement being kicked off. On December 28 of the same year he called on the steel workers of Kangson and aroused them to a great Chollima Movement. He said that if they managed to produce 10,000 more tons of steel billets it would help the country greatly.

In hearty response to his appeals, Kangson workers successfully produced 120,000 tons of steel billets in their blooming mill with the rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

Guided by the policy of the great leader for increasing its independence, the steel industry has grown into a powerful industry equipped with perfect production processes from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing.

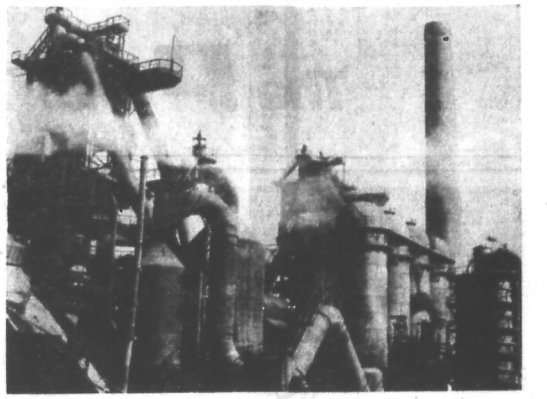
Today the DPRK domestically produces 70 per cent of the raw materials and energy needed for its ever-expanding economy.

Iron is usually manufactured with coaking coal. But the DPRK does not produce coaking coal, instead uses anthracite for iron-making since she abounds in anthracite and iron ores. There are few countries which have a uniform economic structure from development of under-ground resources to production of finished goods.

Korea built iron and steel works which rely on an abundant supply of home fuels—established a new type of Juche-based metallurgical industry.

Today the metal industry greatly contributes to the further development of the economy and improvement of the people's living by meeting growing demands for steels of different kinds and sizes.

This year, a year of readjustment, the steel industry will make thorough-going preparations to scale the 12 million ton height of steel in the next perspective plan period.



Part of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

Visit to Kangson Steel Complex

Following is an article from Korea Today, the English-language monthly published in Pyongyang.

Recently I visited the Chollima Kangson Steel Complex, one of our steel production centres.

The steel shop is the heart of the complex. Electric furnaces boomed without letup and struck out blinding blue sparks from time to time. Chong Je Sik, the deputy shop head, showed me into the control room.

In the room TV sets and automatic controls were installed in good order.

I studied the TV screen which clearly showed me every process of the steel shop and even the assay of sample molten steel ladled out of the furnace.

The controller boasted: "With the introduction of industrial television, now we can control all processes of the shop and direct production quickly and precisely here in this room."

And he related their joyful and fruitful labour. He said they were getting freed from tough and hard labour under the great concern of the fatherly leader.

The steelmakers vigorously waged a mass technical innovation drive to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution laid down by the leader.

They installed new aerator to make the air of their shop cleaner, and they introduced a continuous ingot-making method and eliminated heat-affected work at the ingot shop and boosted productivity markedly.

TV sets and transceivers sent by the fatherly leader made their work easier and more joyful, more than halved managing personnel, reduced heating time sharply and increased production.

The deputy shop head led me into the melting ground.

When I got to electric furnace No. 2 he told me a moving story. The fatherly leader had come to the steel shop and walked up to the mouth of the heated furnace to feel what a heat smelters had to bear in working. He had even wiped the sweat from the face of a smelter standing beside him.

When I was looking into the heating furnace, moved by the warm love for steelmakers of the fatherly leader who saw that automation and remote control were introduced in all processes, the TV installed by the furnace indicated the results of analysis of sample molten steel.

According to the deputy shop head, sample molten steel is sent by an device to the lab where it is analyzed in only a few minutes.

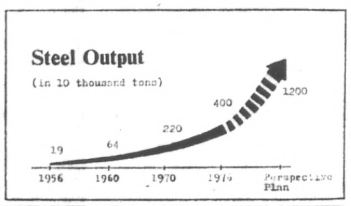
The old chief smelter Li Ung Ho said: "Now we smelters do not need to carry out sample steel to the lab. How good our working conditions are now! In the days under the Japanese imperialist rule we were suffocating because there was not an electric fan. Japs did not treat Koreans as human beings."

Feeling satisfied with the results of analysis, the smelters quickly prepared for tapping their furnace.

Instantly through the transceiver slung down from a shoulder of the chief smelter the controller was heard calling for the ladle.

Shortly after the tap-hole was opened and molten steel poured out of it into the ladle with a terrible roar. Then bright red sparks shot up into the air like thousands of shooting stars. The scene was thrilling as if showing the stirring excitement of steelmakers.

Workers at the Kangson Steel Complex discussing the improvement of their products



Per Capita Outpt of Steel

(kg)

1970	1976	Perspective Plan
198	250	712

Workers are enjoying themselves at the overnight rest home.

8 Mil. Tons of Cement Produced

In his New Year address, President Kim Il Sung declared that last year the DPRK creditably carried out the Six-Year Plan in all domains of the national economy.

The Six-Year Plan was already achieved in 1975 in term of industrial output value, but steel and cement output were behind the planned figures.

As a result of concentrated efforts, last year the production capacity of steel and cement reached respectively 4 million tons and 8 million tons envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

By the end of the next long-term plan period, the DPRK will produce annually 20 million tons of cement which is one of the ten major goals of economic construction.

In order to expedite the economic construction, building-materials industry, especially cement industry must be developed rapidly.

The DPRK abounds in limestone and anthracite. Limestone is a basic material of cement, and anthracite is fuel. Both of them are mainly produced in South Pyongan Province and South Hwanghae Province.

In 1946, immediately after the liberation, the cement output in Korea was 103,000 tons and in 1949, immediately before the Korean War, increased to 537,000 tons.

The Korean War left cement industry totally destroyed, with its output reduced to 27,000 tons in 1953, a twentieth of the pre-war year.

Under the Three-Year Plan for Post-War Rehabilitation and Development of National Economy, which began from 1954, the DPRK started the reconstruction of the February 8 Cement Factory and the Unsan Cement Factory. As a result, the cement output jumped to 597,000 tons in 1956, the last year of the plan.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) the cement output lept to 2,283,000 tons.

The Seven-Year Plan which began from 1961 envisaged construction of modern factories, enterprises, railroads, harbour facilities, 700,000 dwelling houses and various cultural and welfare installations.

To this end it was necessary to increase cement output to 4-4.5 million tons.

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea decided to extend the Seven-Year Plan by three years to 1970.

The meeting proposed to modernize the February 8 Cement Factory and the Sunghori Cement Factory.

Main cement producers were the February 8 Cement Factory, the Sunghori Cement Factory, the Chonnaeri Cement Factory, the Komusan Cement Factory and the Haeju Cement Factory.

In 1970 the DPRK turned out 4 million tons of cement, or 287 kilograms per capita, which was far above the level of the developed industrial countries.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea it was announced that large-size cement factories were more enlarged and the Kujang Cement Factory and other minor factories newly constructed, with the combined cement production capacity of 5 million tons.

The cement output target of the Six-Year Plan which began in 1971 was 7.5-8 million tons.

In 1973, the DPRK began to construct new large-size cement bases and at the same time expedited the expansion of the Haeju, Sunghori and February 8 Cement Factories.

President Kim Il Sung visited Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, in May 1973 and spread a grandiose blueprint for the building of a cement factory in that place with inexhaustible deposits of raw materials for cement.

True to the teachings of President Kim Il Sung, the builders there made it possible to put into operation the cement factory with a production capacity of 3 million tons.

This factory is a gigantic building-materials industrial base ranking among the biggest in the country.

Its raw materials shop, clinker shop, cement shop, packing shop and central control room are all automate... Now the all-round test of the automation devices is going on in the final stage.

The Chonnae-ri Cement Factory in Kangwon Province was also expanded on a large scale.

During the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the large kiln of the February 8 Cement Factory and the Puraesan Cement Factory were put into operation and the installations of the Sunghori, Haeju, Komusan and other large-scale cement factories were reinforced with success.

With the successful progress of the technical revolution, the industrial T.V. was introduced in the kilns, automation was carried out and remote control was effected in many cement factories during the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung a number of large-scale cement factories and medium and small ones were built in various parts of the country which has nexhaustible deposits of limestone and clay and abounds in coal and electric power, with the result that the cement industry has developed into a modern and independent one.

The great potential of the cement industry is well illustrated by the fact that during the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan it exported quantities of cement after meeting the home demand for the construction of well over 1,000 modernly-equipped factories and numerous workshops and vast-scale housing, public and land construction.

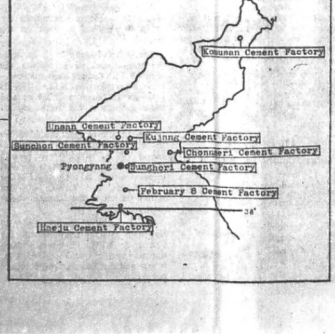
In 1976, the DPRK lifted its production capacity to more than 8 million tons, thus scaling the cement height envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

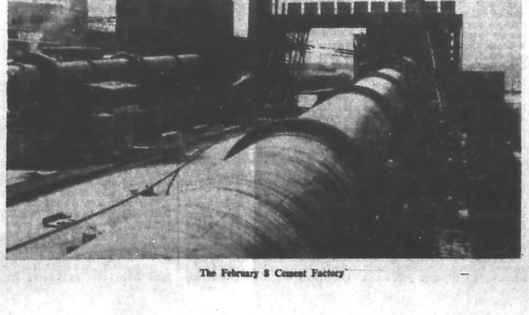
The great leader put forward a plan to build cement factories with an aggregate capacity of 10 million tons in the Sunchon and Chonnae-ri areas and create a capacity of 5 million tons beside them to attain the 20 million ton goal of cement, including the existing capacity, in the next perspective plan period.

To carry into reality the grand plan of the great leader the workers and builders of the cement factories of the country are now registering innovatory successes day after day on the road of the proud march this year, a year of readjustment for consolidating the already made successes and preparing for the fulfilment of the next perspective plan.

Cement Output

in thousand metric tons	
1946	103
1949	537
1953	27
1956	597
1958	1,244
1959	1,926
1960	2,285
1961	2,272
1962	2,376
1963	2,526
1964	2,606
1965	2,392
1966	2,401
1970	4,000
1973	5,000
1976	8,000





The February 8 Cement Factory

News in Brief

Jan. 10

* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan was signed in Kabul.

Jan. 14

* Abdul Momin, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by B.O.W. Mapeni, Commissioner for Agriculture of the FRN, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the DPRK, left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the Republic of Iraq.

* An agreement on civil air transportation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 15

* The DPRK ice hockey championships for 1977 were held in Kanggye, Chagang Province between 15 and 19.

* The government delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, arrived in Cotonou by special plane for a visit to the People's Republic of Benin at the invitation of its government.

Jan. 18

* A party workers delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party headed by Kari-Heinz Janson, Director of the Socialist Economy Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Jan. 19

* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of the DPRK headed by Nam Tae Jun left Pyongyang by air to attend the Fourth Congress of the General Federation of Syrian Peasant.

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Guk Hun left Pyongyang by air to attend the Second National Congress of the Sudan Socialist Union.

Jan. 21

* A journalists delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Sok Rae left Pyongyang by plane for Democratic Cambodia.

(KCNA)

Shady Seoul-Tokyo Ties

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making desperate efforts not to be forsaken by the U.S. imperialists, as they get isolated more and more within and without and sink into a bottomless quagmire. They are also asking a favour of the Japanese Government.

Welcomes New Japanese Gov't

The Liberal Democratic Party suffered a setback in the 34th general election in December 1976 barely maintaining 257 seats—one more seat than a half of the Lower House seats. This dealt an appalling blow at the Seoul "regime." Pak Jung Hi, however, was happy to hear the formation of a new Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo, one of the strongest pro-Seoul Tories. He is said to have called the Fukuda Government as "creation of a pro-south Korea regime."

Pak Jung Hi the traitor sent a "congratulatory message" to Fukuda last December 25 right after the formation of the new Japanese Cabinet in order to get more aid from Japan.

This shows how great expectations the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hold of the new Japanese Cabinet in order to prolong their remaining days with its backing, as the days of this regime are numbered under bitter fire from the U.S. public as well as from the south Korean people.

Fukuda's "pro-south Korea" nature is one of the reasons why Pak Jung Hi warmly welcomes the new Japanese Government.

To say nothing of Shiina Etsusaburo, vice-President of the LDP, the newly-appointed Prime Minister Fukuda is regarded as a central figure in the "pro-Seoul" group headed by former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke.

In September 1974, Fukuda took part in the first "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" as a senior member of the Japanese side since the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case" was politically settled. He encouraged Pak Jung Hi, jabbering that relations between south Korea and Japan may be likened to the proverb, "After a storm comes a calm."

Fukuda attended a "dinner of hope's day" arranged by Mun Son Myong in 1974 and said in his greeting speech that the Asian people should have a great leader like Mun Son Myong. They embraced each other after his speech.

The new Fukuda Cabinet consists of noted "pro-Pak Jung Hi" people. Tanaka Tatsuo, International Trade and Industry Minister; Hasegawa Shiro, Construction Minister; Uno Sosuke, Director-General of Science and Technology Agency and Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission; Mihara Asao, Director-General of the Defence Agency are vice-presidents of the "Japan-'ROK' Dietmen's Union," an organ to support the Pak fascist regime. Watanabe Michio, Health and Welfare Minister, is listed as its secretary, and Nishimura Eiichi, Director-General of Administrative Management Agency as its advisor.

A "first-class friendship decoration" was conferred by Seoul on Tanaka Tatsuo and Uno Sosuke between south Korea and Japan.

Support for Pak

Another reason why the Pak Jung Hi clique welcome the new Fukuda Cabinet is that they expect it to save them from a crisis.

The Pak Jung Hi rascals hope that the Japanese Government will actively oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. As a result, they are plotting to intensify the "U.S.-Japan-'ROK' military alliance" and receive an enormous amount of "aid" and "loans" from their two bosses, with a view to maintaining the "yushin" fascist dictatorship.

Prime Minister Fukuda on January 10, 1977 gave an interview to a journalist of the U.S. magazine "Newsweek," and commented that the pull-out of the U.S. troops from south Korea was not advisable.

According to "Akahata" (organ of the Japan Communist Party) dated December 28, 1976, Fukuda produced a plan to pass through the Diet an aggressive, treacherous "'ROK'-Japan continental shelf agreement" which was not ratified even under former Prime Minister Miki.

This plan, though welcomed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, an international orphan and dyed-in-the-wool traitor, is resolutely denounced by the south Korean people, as contrary to the aspirations of the world's people including the Japanese people and the Korean people who strongly demand immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops. It is a clear indication of dirty fusion between south Korea and Japan.

Japan-"ROK" Diet Group Executives

Pro-Seoul Dietmen formed the Japan-ROK Cooperative Commission in 1969 and created the Japan-"ROK" Dietmen's Council in 1972 which developed into the Japan-ROK Dietmen's Union in June last year.

This Dietmen's Union sent a letter to the American counterpart, expressing "concern" with the proposal of Congressmen for the withdrawal of U.S forces from south Korea.

Follows the list of its executives.

President:
- Rep. Funada Naka, Fukuda faction, LDP

Vice-Presidents:
- Rep. Arita Kiichi, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Rep. Uchida Tsuneo, Ohira faction, LDP
- Rep. Uno Munenori, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Rep. Sakurauchi Yoshio, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Rep. Takeshita Noboru, Tanaka faction, LDP
- Rep. Tanaka Tatsuo, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Rep. Noda Ryuichi, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Rep. Hasegawa Shiro, Shiina faction, LDP
- Rep. Mihara Tomoo, Mizuta faction, LDP
- Rep. Yamanaka Sadanori, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Councillor Kashima Toshi, Mizuta faction, LDP
- Councillor Marushige Shigesata, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Councillor Mudai Nagatoshi, DSP

Secretary General:
- Rep. Mori Mappei, Miki faction, LDP

Under Secretaries General:
- Rep. Koto Mutsuki, Miki faction, LDP
- Rep. Kawamura Masaru, DSP
- Rep. Nakamura Hiromi, Shiina faction, LDP
- Rep. Minowa Tooru, Tanaka faction, LDP
- Rep. Muto Yoshibumi, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Councillor Aoki Kazuo, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Councillor Kennoki Toshihiro, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Councillor Masuhara Keikichi, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Councillor Yasui Ken, Fukuda faction, LDP

Advisors:
- Rep. Kasuga Ikko, DSP
- Rep. Kishi Nobusuke, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Rep. Shiina Etsusaburo, Shiina faction, LDP
- Rep. Nakasone Yasuhiro, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Rep. Nishimura Eiichi, Tanaka faction, LDP
- Rep. Hashimoto Tomisaburo, independent
- Rep. Matsuno Raizo, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Councillor Aoki Kazuo, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Councillor Kennoki Toshihiro, Nakasone faction, LDP
- Councillor Masuhara Keikichi, Fukuda faction, LDP
- Councillor Yasui Ken, Fukuda faction, LDP

The world public denounce the new Fukuda Cabinet for shoring up the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters rejected and isolated within and without.

"KCIA" Contributions to Japan Election?

Pro-Seoul Japanese Dietmen are allegedly on the payroll of the "KCIA".

The Pak Jung Hi junta in Seoul provided huge campaign contributions to candidates of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party in the Japanese general election held on December 5 last year.

The KCIA-controlled Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) raised funds from among businessmen under its wing, asked Japanese wives of the Koreans and Japanese employees of Korean enterprises to vote for the pro-Seoul candidates.

The then puppet minister in Tokyo Jon Jae Dok and his successor Jo Il Je (former puppet consul general in Osaka) were the mastermind of the operations.

In mid-November last year, Jo Il Je hosted a reception at Royal Hotel in Osaka ostensibly under the sponsorship of the Osaka headquarters of Mindan to support pro-Seoul candidates for Lower House seats.

The Japanese guests included Nakayama Masaaki of the ultra-rightist Seirankai of the LDP and 12 candidates from the Osaka Japan-South Korea Friendship Society.

Among the south Koreans present were high "government" officials and KCIA executives. Also present were successful Mindan businessmen, Koreans with Japanese wives and naturalized Japanese.

Each Mindan participant was forced to donate money from 50,000 to 1,000,000 yen. Mindan's banking organs in Osaka, Osaka Kogin and Osaka Shogin contributed large sums of money.

All the available reports indicate that the Democratic Socialist Party received at least 70 million in campaign contributions from the KCIA and Mindan.

Mindan concentrated its support on DSP candidates Nakano Kansei and Nishimura Shozo from Osaka constituencies. Local support rallies were organized at the instructions from the KCIA.

In Tokyo the KCIA and Mindan vigorously campaigned to support DSP candidates Ouchi Keigo and Wada Kosaku, while doing what they could to prevent Utsunomiya Tokuma (former LDP dove critical of Seoul) from re-election.

In Kanagawa Prefecture whose capital is Yokohama City, all the LDP and the DSP candidates, during the campaign, received wreaths from puppet ambassador Kim Yong Son, the local headquarters of Mindan and the Japan-South Korea Diet Members League.

These KCIA contributions to Japanese office-seekers are clearly in violation of the Japanese laws.

Horigome Masamichi, Chairman of the Central Election Control Commission, remarked, "interference with elections by foreigners is strictly prohibited under Japanese law." He branded the KCIA activities as infringement on the Japanese election law. Japan's political contributions regulation law stipulates in Article 22: "Any candidate shall not receive contribution from either a foreign corporation or an individual foreigner."

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1. In 1968 on his way home from talks with Pak Jung Hi, Shiina Etsusaburo, then LDP vice-President, unknowingly dropped to the ground his brief case at Seoul's Kimpo Airport. The brief case opened and was found crammed with ¥10,000 banknotes.
2. Prior to the December, 1969 general election, Kawashima Shojiro, then LDP executive, made a secret trip to Seoul to solicit contributions, and returned to Tokyo with his bag full of ¥10,000 bills.
3. During the 1971 Upper House election a south Korean puppet official came to Japan to dispense tremendous amounts of money in contributions to LDP candidates. A certain LDP candidate confessed that he had received 500 million yen.
4. In 1972 when the general election campaign was under way, a south Korean puppet cabinet member flew into Tokyo and offered 3 million yen each to two LDP candidates in Hokkaido and Tohoku districts.
5. In the 1974 Upper House election, Li Byong Hi, a minister in charge of Japanese affairs, visited Japan to supervise campaign contributions to LDP candidates.

Pak's Bribery Faces Stern Trial

The broad public opinion in south Korea is now aligned to denounce the bribery by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique vis-a-vis the United States.

The students in Seoul who again held high the torch of struggle in December last year bitterly denounced them, saying: "The present regime lowered the self-respect of a nation to the ground by its bribery of ranking U.S. officials."

The puppets' bribing scandal was branded as a treachery to the nation by the publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" and members of the "council of detainees families" who attended an anti-Pak Jung Hi meeting in Seoul on January 17 and the believers who held an anti-Pak Jung Hi meeting in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, on the 13th.

Ryang Il Dong, head of the "Democratic Unification Party," a south Korean opposition Party, strongly demanded at a news conference on January 14 that "the Pak Jung Hi government should honestly clarify the truth of the scandal to the people."

Denouncing the criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique at a murderous trial in the puppet Seoul high court, Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure, demanded they "open to the people such scandals as the bribe-taking from the Gulf Company and the Pak Dong Son case which are known to the whole world."

The "declaration of struggle" of the "National Committee of Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" carried in the anti-"government" handbills scattered in the heart of Seoul on January 18, branded traitor Pak Jung Hi as "Hitler of Asia" and said:

"This tyrant resorts to the revitalized constitution, the new village movement, presidential emergency decrees, false trial and even influence-peddling diplomacy in an attempt to cover up his crimes and remain in power indefinitely. We have risen in the anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle to put an end to the tyranny of Pak Jung Hi and declare that we will unfold an unlimited struggle till we overthrow Pak Jung Hi."

The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued an appeal recently, reflecting the desire of the people, in which it said: "The despicable being called Pak Jung Hi is the enemy of the nation, foe of democracy and obstacle to reunification." "The Pak regime is incompatible with democracy and civil rights or with independence and reunification."

It earnestly called upon the entire people to overthrow with their "allout battle" the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, "the hooligan who knows only bayonet and only bribery and resorts entirely to suppression and treachery."

No force on earch can bar the righteous struggle of the south Korean people to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Tax Extortion in S. Korea

It was reported that the villainous officials of the puppet North Chungchong Provincial office are lashing their hirelings into intensifying the tax extortion to collect this year local tax amounting to 6,397 million won or 6.3 times that in 1972.

The tax officials of the puppet Chongwon county office of this province appear even on the cattle market and squeeze from each peasant selling or buying cattle 1,300 won under the name of stamp duty.

Clamouring that the primary task of the inhabitants this year is to "correctly carry out the liability to taxation", the puppet Kyonggi Provincial office is now driving out its minions to collect local tax amounting to over 317 million won kept in arrears last year.

In Ryosu, South Cholla Province, the puppet clique set the period between January and February as the "period of tax collection" and are mercilessly looting even the trivial household utensils of the poor inhabitants to squeeze more than 31.8 million won that was reportedly overdue last year.

Whereabouts of 90 Million Dollars

A biggest scandal between south Korea and Japan concerns the secret settlement of the problem of south Korea's property claims to Japan.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi reached a humiliating agreement on settling the nation's 36 year-long bloody, colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea with the receipt of 300 million dollars in the form of "congratulatory donation on Korea's independence through a bogus diplomatic instrument called the Kim-Ohira memorandum of 1962.

After Pak Jung Hi's seizure of power, notably after the conclusion of the 1965 "'ROK'-Japan treaty", Japanese yen began to flow into south Korea on a large scale in proportion to the outflow of U.S. dollars, and the Pak Jung Hi clique got into shady financial relations with Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and other big business groups of Japan.

Japan-south Korea fusion began to develop following the conclusion of the 1965 "south Korea-Japan treaty".

Japan has so far provided 2.3 billion dollars to south Korea, including direct investments. Japan accounts for 21 per cent of all thet foreign favourings of south Korea and 62 per cent of all foreign investments there. At least 90 million dollars are reported to have been missed in the past ten years.

Listed here are major scandals so far exposed:

Taehan Shipbuilding Co.

Taehan Shipbuilding Company, a "government"-controlled enterprise, was expected to recieve a commercial loan from Sumitomo Shoji but negotiations fizzled out. Taehan was compelled to conclude a contract with Mitsubishi Bussan to receive a commercial loan seven per cent higher in cost. The south Korean side suffered a 210,000 dollars loss by changing the supply source of the commercial loan. Most of the 210,000 dollars disappeared as political funds, which were added to the one billion won campaign funds for Pak Jung Hi in the 1967 "presidential election."

It appears that an unlawful trade transaction are required of an over-10-billion-won scale in order to get a one billion won political funds.

Samsong Jaebol Smuggling Case

The Samsong financial clique was in rouble because of fund shortage in September 1965 when Hanguk Fertilizer Company directly controlled by Samsong was going to build a fertilizer factory in Ulsan with a 40 million dollar commercial loan from Japan's Mitsui Bussan. Involved in this deal was Kishi Nobusuke, former Prime Minister of Japan.

Samsong smuggled large quantities of saccharin from Mitsui in the name of constructive materials and resold it to raise constructive funds. It also smuggle such contrabands as flush toilet stools, a bleaching agent and telephones from Mitsui Bussan.

Japanese-made goods are rampant in south Korea.

Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, commented at a plenary session of the "national assembly" on September 22, 1966, that 10 million dollars out of the loan from Mitsui Bussan were wasted to bribe Japanese politicians.

Power Plant

In order to receive political funds for the "presidential" election of May 1967, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique concluded a 20 million dollars contract with Mitsui Bussan, Mitsubishi Shoji and C. Itoh Co. each on the purchase of a generation plant.

Pak Jung Hi received approximately 10 million dollars from Japan as campaign donations. The transaction on the import of power plants from Japan produced "commissions" to be siphoned for donations.

Pohang Iron Mill

Fujino Chujiro, the then president of Mitsubishi Shoji said that there was no merit in doing a business with Pohang Iron Mill because its scale is too small. The 3rd "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" decided to provide 123.7 million dollars to Pohang Iron Mill. This was because Kaneyama, the then Japanese ambassador to south Korea, made desperate efforts to persuade the Japanese Government into giving the loan at a request of Pak Jung Hi.

Mitsubishi Shoji had connections with Li Fu Rak, the then south Korean "ambassador" to Japan. Former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke acted as matchmaker between the two. Mitsubishi Shoji supplied 123.7 million dollars to finance the construction of the Pohang Iron Mill. Li Fu Rak got one million dollars from Kishi to be sent to Pak Jung Hi.

Seoul Subway

Most of the construction funds for the Seoul Subway are allegedly used as illegal payoffs to Japanese and south Korean politicians. South Korea imported subway coaches for 11.5 billion yen, 63.8 million yen a coach. The real unit price was 35.9 million yen. This gave rise to speculation that the balance was used as a bribery.

Loans to Bankrupt Enterprises

The Japanese Foreign Ministry revealed 80 per cent of the enterprises receiving Japanese loans were virtually bankrupt.

A case in point is the "ROK" Alminium Company for which Showa Denko, Hitachi Mfg Co. and Tomen jointly invested a total of 13.18 million dollars. No one knows the whereabouts of 40 per cent of the investment.

Quite a few Japanese monopolies infiltrate into south Korea to build various factories including Masan Free Export Zone.

Mun Firms Have U.S. Gov't Contracts

Members of the controversial Korea-based "Unification Church" of America hold several lucrative federal "government" building maintenance contracts in northern California, it was reported Jan. 16.

The disciples of evangelist Mun Son Myong work for other church-connected businesses for little pay and then donate their entire salaries to his cause.

The Sacramento Bee said International Exchange Maintenance, a carpet cleaning business, was part of a larger umbrella organization that was started in San Francisco by Choi Sang Ik, a leading organizer of the church in the United States.

It has contracts with the General Services Administration (GSA) to clean rugs in federal offices on Monterey, Solano, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Sacramento counties.

The carpet cleaning takes place at such facilities as the Sacramento office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the offices of democratic congressmen John T. Moss and Robert Leggett, and the McLellan Air Force Base theater.

"We have no information that this firm is anything other than what it says it is," said a GSA spokesman in San Francisco, who added that the contracts were let on a competitive bidding basis and the company got "glowing reports" from other firms.

A second company, International Exchange Press has printing contracts with several prominent San Francisco hotels and restaurants and also prints San Francisco municipal railroad bus tokens.

Jeffrey Scales, a former church member, said he worked at Aladdin's Delicatessen, another Mun business, as long as 120 hours a week for $2.50 an hour. Scales said he and others on the 15-member staff had turned their paychecks back to the church.

The restaurant catered lunches to the Oakland Symphony until members learned the restaurant was connected with the Mun organization. It also catered lunches for the Golden Gaters professional tennis team, Scales said.

Patricia O'Shea, another former church member, said she worked as much as 20 hours a day for the church.

"We would get up at 5:30 a.m. and we would work all day," she said. "And then we would have guests over in the evening.

"After the guests left, we would go out flower-selling. We would sleep about five hours a night."

Japan's Seoul Lobby

A Tokyo-based Japanese-language evening paper Nikkan Gendai December 21 devoted a full page to Japan's Seoul lobby issue, which will most likely become a major cause celebre.

Follow highlights of the report:

Park Tongsun, a key KCIA operative in Koreagate in the U.S., came to Japan 30 times, and 24 times from 1974. Park made a payment of three million dollars to a nameless highly-placed Japanese official in charge of marine transport, apparently as a bribe in connection with the Indonesian LNG question.

There are allegations that a certain ruling party Diet Member from the Tohoku districts received 10,000 dollars as a campaign fund for the 1972 general election. The Tokyo and Osaka headquarters of a KCIA-controlled Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) openly backed candidates running on the tickets of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party. Pro-Seoul Koreans in Japan reportedly donated large sums of money to "friendly" candidates.

Den Hideo, Socialist Member of the Upper House, said:

"Kishi and Shiina form the key part of the Korea lobby. Fukuda Takeo is rumored to be involved. Bigwigs of the LDP will soon be found implicated."

"Tripartite Military Alliance" Seen

President Carter's plan for withdrawal of US troops from south Korea is drawing attention of the public at home and abroad. After the inauguration of the Carter administration, US vice-President Mondale is expected to visit Japan, and a US-Japan summit conference in the US and a "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference" are expected to be held.

The phased withdrawal of US forces from south Korea was decided at the first meeting held on January 5 of the National Security Council composed of his cabinet members.

Carter reportedly reaffirmed once again on January 12 his pledge to carry out his withdrawal plan, at a meeting on military affairs held in Washington, where his main secretaries and Congress member were present. It is said that at the same time, he disclosed there his plan to persuade the Pak Jung Hi "regime" into discontinuing its suppressive policy in south Korea.

Grave Interference

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities, including Prime Minister Fukuda, Foreign Minister Hatoyama and Mr. Hara, director-general of the Defence Agency, began to examine how to cope with a possible withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea. It is said that Fukuda is going to express his opposition to Carter's withdrawal plan at a scheduled meeting with Mondale, from the viewpoint that the US forces' withdrawal from south Korea would upset the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula and that this would pose a menace to peace of East Asia.

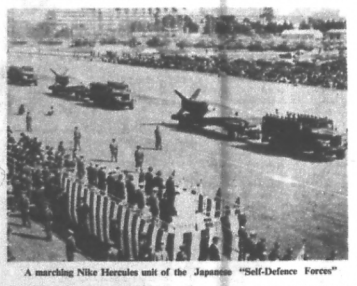
Before and after the inauguration of the Carter administration, objection to the withdrawal plan was openly expressed by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Defence Agency authorities.

Not only that, Japan has been appealing to her friendly nations in the Pacific to oppose the plan.

It was reported that Japan reached an agreement with Australia on opposing the withdrawal plan, at the Japan-Australia foreign ministers' conference held on January 17 in Tokyo.

It is legally unjustifiable that Japan should interfere in the problem of the US. forces' withdrawal this is originally a problem between Korea and US. It is an interference in the internal affairs of Korea and a denial of the Korean people's right to self-determination.

One of Japan's aims in opposing the US forces' withdrawal from south Korea is to create public opinion favourable for Japan's military buildup and to make a military advance into south Korea, by taking over the US's military responsibilities, and by arousing crisis-mindedness among the Japanese people. The Self-Defence Forces of Japan are already beginning to prop up the south Korean puppet army.



A marching Nike Hercules unit of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces"

Japan's Increased Role

The "US-Japan defence cooperative subcommittee" was established in July last to cope with an "emergency situation on the Korean Peninsula."

In August last, right after the establishment of the subcommittee, the Panmunjom incident was caused by the US as a premeditated occurrence. The US bases in Japan including the bases in Okinawa have been made advance bases. This clearly shows the dangerous character of the "US-Japan defence cooperative subcommittee."

Japan's 5th defence buildup plan takes into account possible military operations in the vicinity of the Korean Peninsula—a plan designed to reinforce the "Ground Self-Defence Forces" in Kyushu, Okinawa and Tsushima, which lie close to south Korea, to post a second combined division in Shikoku and to increase air defence and anti-submarine capabilities.

Recently, a number of books regarding military operations aimed at Korea were published by former leading members of the Defence Agency.

A series of campaigns by the Japanese ruling circles, including the publishment of these books, accord with a plan, now vigorously being carried out, to establish a US-Japan joint operation system in Asia, in particular, in Korea, and are designed to win public support for a plan to develop Japan into a "military power."

Under these circumstances, the need for the qualitative strengthening and raising to a higher status, or to something like a "defence ministry", of the national defence council that is the organ to decide Japan's defence plans, has begun to be voiced openly, in keeping with the moves of the south Korean "regime" to knock into shape a "joint security consultative body" of the US, Japan and south Korea, a de facto "tripartite military alliance."

These moves show that the establishment of a "tripartite military alliance" has gone into its grave stage in connection with a proposed withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea, and that Japan's 5th defence buildup plan, comprising a plan to set up "corps for Korea," is following a dangerous course.

Court Statement of Kim Dae Jung (1)

"There Is No Threat of Southward Invasion"

Japanese magazine "Sekai" carried excerpts from the court statements made by Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of south Korea, at the appellate court in Seoul held on December 13 and 20, in connection with the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" published on March 1 last year.

Publishers of the declaration which criticized the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 2 and-half year to 8years on charges of slandering the "revitalized system", and presenting a distorted picture of the realities of south Korea.

Proceedings in the court of appeals held on December 13 were conducted quickly, and the prosecutor took a strong attitude, saying that no criticism of the Pak "regime" had ever been pardoned. Statements by Kim Dae Jung continued for over 4 hours that day.

Follow excerpts from his statements made on December 13: (Questions were made by his counsel.)

△ △

Q: I heard that the March 1 declaration had been drafted by Rev. Mun Ik Hwan. The prosecutor said; the declaration distorted the realities of the south Korean society because its drafter, who is a religionist, was not supposed to have a good knowledge of politics. What do you think of this point?

A: The content of the declaration describes well-known facts which all people in south Korea know well. They have sympathy with the content of Rev. Mun picked up these facts and described them in the declaration. So, the prosecutor's statement to the effect that religionists must not voice their views on politics, is not proper. Religionists should also work for the society.

Q: According to the prosecutor's argument, you falsified facts by taking up the matter without evidence and by talking about facts that do not exist.

A: We offered sufficient evidence. But, the prosecutor presented no evidence to disprove our statements. When the prosecutor insists we falsified facts, he should show evidence to prove his argument.

Q: The declaration calls for the restoration of democracy in south Korea. What do you think of the prosecutor's statement that European style democracy is not proper for south Korea?

A: I can not approve the idea that democracy should be restricted for the sake of economic development in a developing country. Economic development and democracy are mutually complementary.

It is not proper to pursue only economic development, ignoring democracy. Where there is no democracy, there is no economic development.

Any regime which sought economic development under a military dictatorial system declined and any such regime will surely decline.

Q: The declaration opposes the "revitalized system". But, the prosecutor asserted the system is necessary for national security, what do you think of it?

A: "President" Pak Jung Hi said the "revitalized system" was necessary for anti-communism and "national security, despite the fact that when he started the "revitalized system" in October, 1972, he declared that the system was for national reunification. What did he mean by these remarks? Did he change the purpose of the "revitalized system"? Or, did he tell a lie? Guarantee of freedom is basic to national security.

The "government" use the words "national security" as a pretext for pursuing suppressive policy and maintaining "power"

I learned a large sum of campaign contributions was extorted from Gulf Oil Company by high-ranking "government" officials, as this was disclosed in U.S. Congress. What will south Korean diplomacy based on blackmail and bribery bring about?

Present in south Korea know almost nothing about these facts. They are not allowed to know. They learn such news from abroad. People who are informed of Rodong by the "government" can not trust the "government." Such a government not trusted by the people can not secure national security.

When the south Vietnamese "regime" collapsed in 1975, the price of trucks sored in south Korea. Many people were preparing to escape from south Korea with their assets loaded on trucks. The prices of gold and other precious metals also jumped. These show the uneasiness of the people under the present "regime", It is clear which system, democracy or dictatorship, can promote national security.

Q: You said there was no threat of southward invasion from the north. Sa, the prosecutor argued that you districted fact, ignoring the prevailing situation.

A: I believe there is no threat of southward invasion. The "government" tresses that the people must have learned a lesson from the collapse of south Vietnam. But, I think the Vietnamese people felt strongly against the dictatorship. The people in south Vietnam could not endure the corrupt dictatorial regime which harshly surpressed the people. Our people also have strong feelings against a dictatorial system.

The "government" lays stress on "anti-communism" and propaganda intended to arouse crisis-mindedness among the peole over what it calls the threat of southward invasion. But this is all intended to help them maintain "power". Today, crisis-mindedness is being stressed only to shore up the dictatorial system.

Q: The prosecutor states that you distorted the realities of the economic conditions of south Korea.

A: I think the direction of the economic development is wrong. South Korea's industry should be based on agriculture, which is now neglected.

The agricultural population has decreased and labor in rural areas is short.

Contrarily, the rural population is flowing into urban communities, increasing unemployment in towns.

The "government" is following economic policies to serve the interests of big enterprises, and small enterprises are now going to ruin. Workers are suffering from starvation wages.

Some days ago I heard of the arrest of Li Hak Su. He owned a mansion priced at 600 million won, had deposits amounting to $15 million with foreign banks and evaded taxes by registering his own stocks under others' names. And it was he that printed the declaration of the military junta at the time of Pak Jung Hi's 1961 coup d'etatt.

They say that when he was arrested he refuted the charge, saying "Why should only I be arrested, when there are many persons who have done illegal acts more serious than I?

I cited the above instance to show that the question lies in the economic system itself.

A total deficit of $2 billion in foreign trade was recorded in 1974 and 1975, respectively. It is natural that the people who know the "government" owes a huge amount of deficits should feel uneasiness about national security.

Our declaration pointed out these problems, including the uneasiness of the people and improper economic policies. (To be continued)

Kim Ji Ha's Mother Persecuted

The fascist hangmen committed the outrage of arresting Jong Kum Song, mother of conscientious poet Kim Ji Ha, on January 18 in the street near the house of "ex-president" Yun Bo Son, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

It has been made known that the mother who had been walked away by the hangmen was not allowed to return home till the evening of January 19, the report said, and added: it was reported that she had been detained by the puppet police tool for "interrogation."

The Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" on January 20 in a report from its Seoul correspondent said that an anti-"government" meeting and distribution of handbills took place recently in Wonju, south Korean Kangwon Province, the native place of Kim Ji Ha, and hinted that, much upset by this, the puppet clique arrested her.

In the spring of last year she distributed to religious organisations an article headlined "Mother's Appeal" denouncing the puppet clique's illegal suppression of her son and demanding his release, added the paper.

Reunification Forum (1)

U.S. Presence in S. Korea Contravenes U.N. Charter

There is an old saying "A thief has logic" This means that a thief invents some excuse before he breaks into a house.

The U.S. imperialists make quite a few excuses to justify their armed occupation of south Korea.

To any people with good sense, troops stationed in any other country constitute aggression.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique advocate the so-called "self-determination and independence of nations," while demanding occupation of south Korea by outside forces, at a time when many peoples in the world are struggling for independence. This is nothing but laughing stock to all people.

The U.S. aggressors arbitrarily invented various pretexts to justify the U.S. troops' stationing in south Korea, with a view to holding the present trend in check and deceiving public opinion.

"U.N. Forces"

The U.S. openly said a few years ago that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea were the U.S. forces because they were sent in accordance with the resolution of the UN, and that the U.S. was faithfully implementing the UN resolution.

Speaking about the relations between the UN and the Korean question, the UN has nothing to do with the Korean question. Therefore it is an illegal act to bring the Korean question before the UN Security Council.

The UN Security Council has the important duty of settling international disputes. It was a direct violation of Article 107, Chapter 17 of the UN Charter to place on the agenda of the UN the Korean question which was included in the list of post-war settlement problems at the end of World War II.

This is why the then French representatives remarked that the discussion of the Korean question by the UNGA was contrary to its Charter. Even French President De Gaulle said in February 1965 that the U.N. "resolution" on dispatching the "UN forces" to Korea was wrong, saying that as far as he knew about the actions of the "UN forces" in Korea, the "United Nations deviated from the principles of its Charter, going beyond the limits of its original nature and functions."

Is it true that the U.S. troops were dispatched on the basis of a resolution of the UN?

The UN Security Council was not still held on June 25, 1950, when the U.S. troops started taking part in the Korean War. The U.S. launched an armed invasion of the north across the 38th Parallel without a resolution of the UN Security Council. This means that it was not according to a UN resolution that the U.S. troops were sent to south Korea.

The members and commanding system of the U.S. troops also clearly show that they were not the UN forces.

Today, there are 42,000 foreign troops stationed in south Korea but they consist of Americans excepting 30 other foreigners. This bears a parallel to the composition of the troops in the Korean War.

The then U.S. Senator Pendo commented that the UN forces consisted mostly of American troops in south Korea, with 99.2 per cent of the air forces, 83.8 percent of the navy and 88 per cent of the army being Americans.

If they are called the UN forces, it is a vicious plot to deceive the public.

If foreign troops should be regarded as the UN forces in south Korea, they would have an independent commander. The UN would have to take the responsibility of appointing and firing a commander and receive a report on the activities of the "UN forces" conducted in the name of the UN.

"Mutual Defence Pact"

As a matter of fact, the U.S. commands all foreign troops in south Korea, and the UN has no power there.

How can we call such forces the "UN forces"?

The U.S. eagerly insisted that the U.S. troops in south Korea were the UN troops because the north-south joint statement provided against any interference by outside forces. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were making efforts to put into practise the vicious intentions of the U.S., clamouring that the UN forces were not "outside forces."

The U.S., however, changed its assertions and is now raving that the U.S. troops are present in south Korea under the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact." This is due to the fact that people in the world strongly oppose the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea and that the UN adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. The U.S. intends to refuse a UN order on the excuse that the U.N. troops in south Korea are not U.N. forces, though the UN adopted a resolution for their withdrawal from south Korea.

With no plots can the U.S. imperialists deceive the people of the world.

How can the U.S. armed occupation of south Korea be justified under the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" concluded in 1953, because they landed on south Korea in August 1945?

One of the purposes in concluding the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" was to persuade Syngman Rhee into accepting the ceasefire treaty, to which he was opposed.

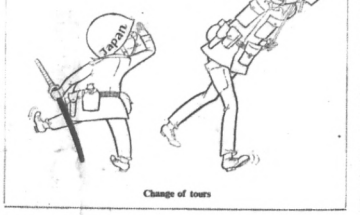
Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement provides as follows:

"In order to ensure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and etc."

But the United States did not observe the armistice agreement from the outset.

If 42,000 U.S. troops and military armament including nuclear weapons were sent to south Korea in compliance with the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" concluded three months after the armistice agreement, this constitutes a direct violation of the armistice agreement.

The U.S. armed occupation of south Korea is legally unjustifiable in all respects. Therefore, they must leave there at once. They are outside forces and aggressive troops which shore up the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship at the points of bayonets. This is the reason why the U.S. is condemned by the people of the world. (To be continued)



Change of tours

Rodong Sinmun Flays Pak's Crackdown on Students

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who prolong their remaining days by suppression will have to pay a dear price for their repression, warns January 18 Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea).

The fascist hangmen of south Korea have detained for nearly one and half months the Seoul collegians, who waged a mass struggle against the puppets' fascist terror rule, treacheries and bribery scandal in December last year, and savagely tortured them to invent "charges" against them and are going to refer them to a murderous "trial" for inflicting penalties upon them. Lashing at this brutal act, the paper says in a commentary:

As for the struggle of the Seoul collegians, this is a resistance against the fascist and predatory rule of the puppets who have turned south Korea into a human butcher house and an eruption of their national resentment against the treacherous acts of the gangsters trying hard to prolong their remaining days under the patronage of foreign forces even offering them a large amount of dollars and women. This entirely just act of the collegians can by no means become a crime.

The commentary observes:

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested these students and have put them to monstrous tortures. This is a patent proof that the puppets' brutal suppression is assuming an extremely criminal nature with each passing day.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique who leave no means and method untried to stifle the south Korean students' daily mounting struggle against fascism and for democracy knocked into shape the fascist military organisation called "students homeland defence corps" designed to watch and control every movement of the students and are frequently herding them out to powder-reeking military drills, the commentary notes: This is an unheard-of criminal act and a virulent challenge to the patriotic people.

It brands the Pak Jung Hi clique as military hoodlums who, having neither politics nor logic, know only bayonet-brandishing.

The struggle of the people will go on unless the fascist rule and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is terminated in south Korea and the struggle of the students will also continue so long as the puppets persist in their treacheries, the commentary notes, and continues:

The south Korean students' struggle is part of the struggle of the south Korean people at large. It is a natural outcome of the colonial and fascist rule of the foreign aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique.

With no brutal repression can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrest the struggle of the south Korean students, declares the commentary in closing.

Fascism Rules Campus

After binding campus to such fascist evil laws as the "national security law" and the "anti-communist law," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have reorganised and strengthened various military repressive systems to control students' activities.

The military fascist bandits put the "students homeland defence corps" in the universities and colleges and high schools under the treble surveillance and control of the puppet ministries of education, "interior" and "national defence" and shackled all the students to this military organisation to check all their social and political activities.

Operatives of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and agents who received "special intelligence education" at the puppet army security command are planted into campus after being disguised as "post graduates." Each of them watches and controls the students and "ferrets out" progressive students.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist outrages against south Korean students are not confined to this.

Last year alone, the puppet clique committed the fascist outrage of taking "disciplinary measures" against more than 12,000 students at Seoul University and other universities and colleges of south Korea on the pretext of "bad school record."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are, at the same time, further strengthening the criminal "anti-communist education" on campus to benumb the students' ideological consciousness and make them obedient to them.

The fascist clique pick up villainous ex-officers of the puppet army as "teachers for anti-communist education." They posted more than 1,000 teachers who had finished the "short course of training teachers for anti-communist education" at schools of all levels in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi military hoodlums went the length of faking up a series of such preposterous "cases" as "the case of distribution of seditious literature," "the case of campus demonstration," "the Myongdong cathedral case," and "the campus spying case" after the announcement of the fascist "emergency measures No. 9" and rounded up and jailed hundreds of students and put them to savage tortures and referred them to murderous trials for inflicting penalties upon them.

SR-71 Flies over North

The senior member of the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission on January 14 sent a telephone message to the senior member of the UN forces side to the Military Armistice Commission protesting against the U.S. side's espionage against the counter side by a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane.

In the message the senior member of the DPRK side said that from 13:14 to 13:20, January 13, 1977, the U.S. side sent an "S.R.-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane to fly from the air above the West Sea to the east along the Military Demarcation Line and commit espionage act against the area of the DPRK side.

Last year the number of espionage acts the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed by mobilizing the "S.R.-71s" amounted to 13 cases during the period between January 19 and February 23.

Besides, at around 11:30 October, 14 and at around 12:00 October 15 it infiltrated the "S.R.-71" into the air above the DPRK side near Sunwi Islet, Kangryong peninsula, South Hwanghae Province.

The U.S. imperialists are persistently conducting espionage acts, synchronising with the continued shipment of armed forces of aggression into south Korea and the dispatch of their warlike generals one after another to south Korea. They are a crude violation of the preamble and articles 12 and 16 of the armistice agreement.

This clearly shows that even after the settlement of the Panmunjon incident (Aug. 18 last year), the scoundrels are consistently aggravating the situation in Korea and hastening war preparations.

"S.R.-71"

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